SHORT CROPS-OBSCENE SAINTS-WEALTH OF THE CHURCH AND CHURCH DIGNITARIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U, T., July 22, 1858.

Much apprehension is felt by the Mormons con cerning their crops throughout all the estilements North of Provo. I am satisfied that the average yield of wheat among all those settlements will not exceed fifteen bushels to the acre. Most of the fields require irrigation at least four times in order to being the crep to perfection, and very few have received it more than twice, on account of the removal of their proprietors. It seems that the full extent of the misfortunes which the Mormone brought on themselves by their movement southward remains to be developed, for if the Church has indeed on band a three years' supply of provisions for the whole population, as has been so frequently asserted, there would be no occasion for such expressions of alarm as I hear from the farmers almost every day. The presence of such immense berdsassecompany the army will materially effect the supply and of course the price of hay, and I notice that many of the shrewdest Saints are already laying in their supply for the coming Winter. Gen. Johnston's Quartermaster, Capt. Dickerson, has advertised for proposes s to mow and stack all the bay in Cedar and Tintick valleys, as well as on the military reserve in Bush Valley.

The probability of a short crop is invariably a topic of discourse at all the Mormon meetings whose proceedings have become known to me. One was held on Sunday evening in Social Hall, st which a speaker ursed the audience to save all their provisions, trading or selling as little as possible to the Gentiles. I am told that his language was moderate but very forcible.

moderate but very forcible.

The Utah expedition has annihilated a project of the leaders of the Church, toward the accomplishment of which they had made rapid progress, of educating this community to produce all the neceseducating this community to produce an the necessaries of life and to become independent of Eastern manufactures. It was not a new project, but one which had been carefully matured. Scattered through all the discourses preached by Young, Kimball and Grant, in the Taberoacle and the Bowery, since the first occupation of the country, you will find inculcations of the doctrine that "God's People" was become independent of the Gentile world ole" must become independent of the Gentile work in respect to nutriment for the body as well as for the soul. These injunctions are clothed very frequently in vulgar language, but the speakers underod the caliber of their audiences, and adapted their words to suit it.

I believe that Brigham Young is now aware that the profanity and obscenity of many of the remarks which were uttered in discourses pretending of a religious character, have done more to disgust the intelligent people of the United States with Mormonism than anything else except polygamy. The fact that the Tabernacle has been closed every Su: day since the Gentiles entered the city corrobo rates my belief; and it has often been stated by Mormons within my hearing that it will not be re-opened until all Gentile reporters and correspondents shall have left the city.

When sermons are again delivered there, whether "Gentile reporters and correspondents" are or are not present, I believe that the language employed will be more moderate and less indecent than heretofere. I have been amused at the invariable answer of Mormons with whom I have conversed on this subject, and to whom I have represented the impolicy as well as the impropriety of such dis-courses as have been printed in *The Descret News*. They reply: "We grant that they are offensive to "your notions of propriety, but there is a great "deal of false delicacy in the East. We speak "here just what we think. You think there a great many things which you do not dare to

There is another matter to any question concerning which the Mermons have an invariable reply— that is, the great disparity in wealth which is evident throughout the community. The best houses in every ward are those which belong to Bishops nd other Church dignitaries. The best residences in the city are those of Young and Kimball. I have sometimes said to Mormons, "You tell me that only " five or six years ago property was equally distrib" tuted among this people; that the principal men of
" the Church had no more commodious houses, no more horses or cattle, and lived no better than "the majority of the population. How, then, do How, then, do "you account for the fact that Brigham Young
"displays now all the appurtenances of a milhon"aire!" The first answer is, always, "It is the
work of God." Press the question, and you obtain
a second answer, "Bro. Brigham has received a
great many gifts." In one instance I gained a
frank reply: "Bro. Brigham is a very shrewd
financier." He has the management of the Perpetual Emigration Fund, which amounts now to
certainly \$3,000,000, and the entire property of certainly \$3,000,000, and the entire property of the Church is subject to his disposition. This affords him ample opportunities for speculation. I have made constant endeavors to ascertain what is the value of the property which Brigham holds as Trustee for the Church, but I am unable to obtain any intelligent estimate of its amount. I am satished, however, that it equals, if it does not exceed, the calue of all the rest of the property in the Territory. All the Church property, of whatever description, is exempted from taxation, by a clause in the act incorporating the Church. That act proves to be the stoutest bulwark of Mormonism. If Congress should exercise its revisory power over the Territorial statutes and annul it, the repeal would nevitably break the authority of Young, and perhaps precipitate a collision. Such a revision and repeal, I am informed, will be urged upon Cougress at its next session, by gentlemen whose advice the Administration cannot afford to disregard.

In my strolls about the city I have been aston-hed at the number of deformed power astonished at the number of deformed persons who are visible in the streets. I have never walked half a mile without meeting a hunchback or a cripple. I am informed by Mormons that the cause of the assemblage of such people in this Territory is the claim of the First Presidency of the Church to the possession of the power of healing all diseases and curing all deformities by the laying on of hands. On referring to the published discourses of Young and Kimball I find repeated instances in which they assert that it has descended to them from the Apostles of our Savior, but, unlike the miracles of the Roman Church, I can hear of no instance in which they have attempted to deceive the public by pretended cures. Most of these deformed unfortu Welsh and English, who have spent their all in journeying to Zien. There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of the remainder of the people except the coarseness and simplicity of their dress. The women cannot afford to indulge in silks or even muslins. They all wear cheap calicoes and sun bonnets, and until the recent opening of the goodof the Gentile merchants, hoops seem to have been unknown among them. John Hyde, in his book on Mormonism, has given a bad character to the children, and describes them as forward and saucy. My own experience thus far has not confirmed his opinion. I have found them universally well-be haved.

## A MORMON ANNIVERSARY.

POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE MORMON LEAD-ERS OVER THE PEOPLE, -SHIN-PLASTER CUR-RENCY-POLYGAMOUS MARRIAGES-THE OVER-LAND MAIL.

It is just a year ago to-day since the Mormon rebellion commenced. This is the anniversary of the entrance of the Sainte into this Valley, and until this year the day has always been celebrated with great festivity. Last July two thousand written invitations were issued from the office of the Presidency of the Church to a gethering in Cottonwood Canon, which opens from the Wassich range at the foot of the The Wassich range at the foot of the ing on either side, Mormon or Gentile. Everybody Twin Peaks, about 15 miles south-east from the predicts and forebodes trouble. Neither has there

city. In the Canon, at the distance of 22 miles from the city, is a besutiful take, around waich the gathering took place. On the afternion of July 23, 2,587 persons with 464 carriages, 1,028 horses and mules, and 332 oven and cows were collected there. Specious boweries were erected, and the evening was devoted to music and dancing. The next day was saluted by a decharge of cannon and a parade of part of the Nauvoo Legion. About oon two Mermons-A. O. Smoot and Judson Stoddard-rode into the Canon, having just arrived from the States. They had left Fort Leavenworth on the 4th of July, and they brought the news that the Mormon mail contract had been acquiled by the Postmaster General, and that preparations for the march of the army were being made at the Fort. A scene of the wildest tumuit ensued, in the mides of which Brigham Young mounted the stand and recalled to the minds of his audience that just tea years before, on that very anniversary, he had said: "Give us ten years more and we will not ask "any odds of the United States." He then proceeded to say that the ten years had passed, and now they asked no odds; they were henceforth a free and independent people, to be known no longer as inbabitants of Utah, but as citizens of Deseret. His remarks were echoed by Kimbail and other dignitaries of the Church in vertices as the dignitaries of the Church in yet more intemperate language. Their speeches have never been reported, and in the official account of the proceedings in the kanyon, published in The Descret News, over the signature of the Church reporter, no mention is made of their delivery. But they were of such an extraordinary character that they made an indelible impression on the mind of every hearer, and extracts from them have often been repeated to me by per-

sons who were present on the occasion.

The doctrine of the independence of the Mormon people was enforced from the stand in the Tabernacle, by Young, Kimball, Taylor, Geo. A. Sm th, and others, on the succeeding Sundays. A few extracts from the discourses will show the character of their remarks. Heber Kimball said on Sunday,

You call us fools, but the day will be, gentlemen when you will prize Brother Joseph Smith as the prophet of the living God, and look upon Brigham Young, our Governor in the Territory of Desert. There is no other man, except it is his successor in the priesthood, that will ever rule over me as a Governor.

On Aug. 9, he said:

On Aug. 9, he said:

"God knew that Zachary Tsylor would strike against
us, and he sent him to Hell. President Fillmore was
the next man who came upon the platform, and he did
us good—God bless him? Then came President Pierce,
and he did not strive to injure us. We boped that the
next after him would do us justice, but he has issued
orders to send troops to kill Brother Brigham and me, and to take the young women to the States. The woman will be danned that will go. But there as a take any young unless they are w \_\_\_\_\_s. Will the President any going unless they are w—s. Will the President that sits in the chair of state be tipped from his seat! Yes; he will die an untimely death, and God Almighty

"We are the people of Daseret; she shall be Deseret, she shall be no more Utah; we will have our own name, do you hear it? We are the people of Deseret, and it is for us to say whether we will have Bro. Brigham for our Governor, or those poor, miserable devils they are resported to be trying to bring the result of the people of the peop miserable devils they are reported to be trying to bring here. You must know they are miserable devils to have to come here under arms, but they shall not rule over us, nor come into this Territory. We are the kingdom of God, we are the STATE OF DESERER, and we will have you. Bro. Brigham, as our Governor, just so long as you live. We will not have any other Governor. When we reject Brigham Young, we reject the head, but we will not do it, for the body shall dwell together, and we are members of that body, and he shall he our Governor inst as long as God and he shall be our Governer just as long as God Almighty will have him to be."

Almighty will have him to be."

Brigham Young said, on Aug. 9:

"Here am I yet, Governor of Utah. Five years ago I told them that I should be Governor as long as the Lord wanted me to be, and that all hell could not remove me. They have tried during these five years to remove me. They have tried during these five years to remove me, and I have had to appoint a Secretary for this Territory three times in that period for the ores appointed by the President absconded from the Territory. And the prospect now is that I shall still have to be the Governor, that I shall still have to do the Governor, that I shall still have to do the Governor, that I shall still have to do the Governor, and that Capt. Hooper, whom I appointed Secretary, will have to continue in that office. God bless you. Amen."

It is just a year since the leaders of the Mormon Church assumed this position definitely, and drew

Church assumed this position definitely, and drew the whole population after them into rebellion. The events which succeeded have become familiar to the public. And now on the 24th of July, 1858, after the prophecies of Young have been proved to be idle, after he has resigned the Government nominally into the hands of Col. Cumming, and has assented to the location of the army in this valley, after his people have been deprived of many of the necessaries of life more than a twelvemonth, and have been forced to abandon their homes, and waste property and labor to an incredible amount in obeythe power of the leaders of that Church over them disciples appears not to be weakened yet one single particle. The present state of affairs is simply this: A handful of Gentiles have been enabled to enter the valley, part of them bearing the titles of civil officers. The only guaranty of their personal secu-rity is the presence of a portion of the United States proceeding to the duties of their offices Army. On proceeding to the duties of their omces they find themselves incumbered by a Territorial code, a great part of the provisions of which have been contrived expressly with a view to embarrase any civil officers whom convictions of duty might lead to acts opposed to the interests of the Church. They are obliged also to combat the prejudices of the population, and they are uncertain of support at ngton. In addition to all this they are among themselves in respect to opinion and policy, the Governor and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs having assumed a position directly at variance with that of their civil associates. And as if to with that of their civil associates. And as if to crown the pile of difficulties the courts are paralyzed by the absence of the two Associate Supreme

It has become the conviction of most of the military officers whose opinions deserve respect, that, in view of the state of affairs, the most desirable solution of this Mormon question would be by the exrtadition of the leaders of the Church and such of their disciples as would wish to share their fortunes in a foreign land. It would be no disgrace to the National Government to make the proposition to Brigham Young, and, in case it should be accepted States and to the majority of this people. Young must be convinced that however many difficulties environ the Gentile civil officers, their presence and that of the army must be convinced to the convinced that however many difficulties environ the Gentile civil officers, their presence and that of the army must be convicted to the convention of the con that of the army must inevitably, though slowly, undermine his power, or else excite him and his people to another rebellion. The cost of maintaining 3,000 U. S. troops in this Territory one single year will exceed the amount necessary to remove the whole Mormon people to Papua. There they would find a field for incennite expansion, while if they remain here, their natural increase, augmented by immigration, will soon be beyond the agricultural capacity of all the eastern valleys of Utah.

I have not been able to discover any preparations on the part of the Mormons for the celebration of but its recurrence must suggest anxious thoughts and bitter reflections to a great part of the population. To them it has been hitherto, as an anniversary, what Thanksgiving Day is in the New

England States.

This week has been as devoid of incidents as its predecessor. The only news is that the redemp-tion in Mormon gold coin of the shin-plasters of the Descret Currency Association, is contemplated by Brigham Young. The refusal of the merchants to receive the paper money has caused a great deal of murmuring among the common people, and they have laid their complaints where they belonged, at the door of the Church which put the shin-plasters into circulation. It would be unreasonable to expect the merchants to receive at par value notes payable in tire stock, the value of the stock to be ixed by the parties issuing the notes.

During the week there have been repeated in-stances of polygamic marriages to disprove the report that the abandonment of polygany is con-templated. Among the number is that of Fera-morz Little, a near relative of Young, to two girls, one of whom is hardly fifteen years old.

There has been no abatement of the unessy feel-

een any increase of social intercourse between

Mormons and Gentiles.

The refusal of Mr. Buchapan to sign the bill in-The refusal of Mr. Buchanan to sign the bull in-troduced into the House by Mr. Woodson of Mis-souri, and which passed Congress, to authorize the Postmaster-General to abridge the time of running the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., via Salt Lake City, has been commented on here, both by Saints and Geutiles, in terms uncompli-mentary to the President. It seems to us to be the result of a determination on his part not to give this central route an equal chance with the routes to central route an equal chance with the routes to the Pacific from Memphis and San Antonio. So far as the mail companies are concerned, the refusal of the President was a favor to them. The abridgment of time would not have increased their pay enough to compensate for the additional wear an tear of their animals and coaches. But it would have been a satisfaction to everybody interested in establishing the practicability of the central over-land route. The first mail from California, under the new contract, arrived on the 21st-in 194 days. Its next trip will certainly be made in 16 days the contract time.

Dr. Hurt and Mr. Craig, the Indian Agents, left this city for their respective agenc es—Dr. Hurt for the Indian Farm on Spanish Fork, from which he escaped last October, and Mr. Craig for Fort Bridger, which will become a central place of as-semblage for the Snake Nation.

EASTERN MICHIGAN-YPSILANTI.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

YPHILANTI, Mich., Aug. 18, 1858. Thursday, the 17th of August, will not soon be forgotten. It will live in the memory of the men and women of the United States as long as life itself shall last. Twas a day of general rejoicing and praise. In every city, town and bamiet of this broad land the glad tidir gs were proclaimed, "It is completed." And fitly was the completion celebrated, by ringing of bells, firirg of cannon, and the joyous acclamations of a glad people, whose long-deferred hope had become a presnt reality. Let it ever be a day of rejoicing. Let shoute and loud hurrals ushen it in on each returning year, and songs of praise and words of fervent praye mark well its close, uctil the end of time. America may well be proud of this, the last and greatest triomph of her genius, and Old England may congratulate herself upon having furnished the gold by whose magic power has been laid the mighty chain which binds two continents in one. The news reached us late in the evening of the 16th, so late as to preclude the possibility of any celebration that evening. The report spread with the rapidity of wildfire, and early dawn found our little city busy with preparation. Word had gone out into the rich farming district sur rounding us, and long ere the usual hours of business the streets were filled with loads of happy faces from the country. Merrily rung the bells-long and loud were the shouts of the people-while the flying of fisgs, the cracking of crackers, and the firing of guns and pistole, gave the place the appearance of our great national holiday.

But the citizens of Ypsilanti had another cause of rejoicing. In the afternoon was publicly dedicated the new Union School building, which is said to be, and, so far as I can judge, is, the finest building, with the exception of the Free Academy, N. Y., for the purposes of free education in the United States. The Union School is formed by the union of all the school districts in the city in one, thus securing to themselve districts in the city in one, thus securing to themselves and each other advantages which alone, and of themselves, they could not possibly obtain. It also affords to the youth of the surrounding country an opportunity of obtaining an education at the merest trifle of expense. The common English branches are given for \$2 a quarter, and the higher branches, including the languages, for \$1; it is doubtful whether cluding the languages, for \$1; it is doubtful whether any other institution in the country gives so much for so little. A few months since, their old building was burned down, whereby they incurred a considerable loss, but the good and generous men of Ypeilanti came promptly forward and freely gave their time, influence and money, and, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, they have been able to erect, at a cost of \$40,000, and dedicate to Science and Art, the finest building in the State, and one of the noblect in the country.

The dedication exercised were impressive and appropriate and were witnessed by an immesse multitude, priare, and were witnessed by an immesse multitude, priare, and were witnessed by an immesse multitude, priare, and were forced to turn away because there was no more room.

Wheat is now coming in in large quantities; it sells freely at 95c. #\$1 for prime Red, and 98c. #\$1 05 for White. In some sections of the country the fly has nearly ruined the crop, but the greater part has been harvested in good order. But I have gone beyond the limits I set out for myself. More, perhaps, at another time.

## ILLINOIS.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS-THE CON NECTICUT RIVER-THE TRIBUNE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DEMENT, Ill., Aug. 19, 1858. Thrusting a clean shirt and collar into my carpet bag. I left Chicago this morning for a day or two upon the prairies, and as a little business required attention at this point, I have spent a day in and about this young village, brought into existence seven years ago by the running of the Dixon Air Line Railroad. The country all about for miles is rolling prairie, sufficiently undula ting to afford on almost every forty acres some pleasant knoll for locating the house, and very well watered The well water is of good quality and is gained by digging from twelve to twenty-five feet, according to locality. The soil is a rich black loam, like most of filinois prairie, and produces wheat, corn and barley of good character. The crops this year, however, are far below the average. Many farmers with whom I have conversed to day, say that they will not have over six to ten bushels to the acre, and that of poor quality; while one or two have spoken of a few fields that they thought might possibly yield fifteen bushels

wheat to the acre.

There are a good many farmers here as elsewhere There are a good many farmers here as elsewhere who are land peor, and are having sorry times; but those who have gone along prudently, buying only so much as they could pay for, and have something left to start the house, and get a fair stock of tools, will come out all right. There is a great want of theroughness in much of the farming here, as in other places. Men undertake to till too much, and have to slight it all the way through. This is very bad policy, and I strive wherever I go to make every farmer see and feel it. Better by far have twenty acres of corn yielding eighty bushels to the acre than eighty acree yielding twenty. We must, however, make many allowances for some of these new beginners, who are destitute alike of capital and experience, and trust

destitute alike of capital and experience, and trust that with an enlargement of the latter will come bet-ter modes, and thus larger returns. To me this has been a pleasant day. Escaping from the turmoil and strife of business, I have reveled in To me this has been a pleasant day. Escaping from the turmoil and strife of business, I have reveled in the sights and sounds of the still, quiet country. For an hour after dinner I lay listening to the "song of the crickets" in the grass about me, and thinking of the good old days when, as a boy, I used to lie and watch the sloops and schooners as they sailed up and down the beautiful Connecticut. Yes, beautiful Connecticut for such thou art. Since those days! I have floated down the St. Lawrence, and admired it for its grand, majestic; flow steamed up and down the Mississippi, and trembled at sight of its "hell of waters," rushing, boiling, seething onward to their ocean home, and marked with pleasure the characteristics of many others, but never have I seen a more beautiful stream in itself, and its surroundings, than our dear old Connecticut. And then the thousand homes along its banks; oh, how my heart goes back to a few of them! And what faces gaze upon me, from out the vacancy into which I peer, as I lie here upon the wrigin prairie sod, a thousand miles away. Well, never mind if the tears do start, there is no human eye to see them; and when I errer the service from any lawrent you no traces of their course will be left. That God for the pure, free country. Oh! how its genisl influences steal into and poesers the soul, giving new tone to its aspirations as well as renewing the bodily strength.

On sitting down in the little barroom waiting for the cars, I missed my Danty Tribuxe, so constantly my solace after tea for these thirteen years past. I hardly knew what I should do without that, and hope I may never be called upon to part its company. Well do I remember my first encounter of a minister in dispute. It was at a time when the Conference mat in M——, and one of the realous preachers attacked The Turnuse at the directable. For a few moments I

It was at a time when the Conference met in M—, and one of the realous preachers attacked The Tribuse at the dimer-table. For a few moments I bore it quietly, and then I called him to account for his wholessle slanders, charging upon him ignorance of his subject, and declaring that a thorough reading of it for six months would without doubt conduce greatly to his benefit. Those were my days of enthusiasm. But I rejudic that the Tribuse is more thorough the state understood now. oughly read and better understood now. Lung may

INDUSTRY, INVENTION AND DISCOVERY.

Position and Prospects of Inventors .- In spite

of the multitude of trifling and worthless contrivances

which are sunually sept forth, fortified by pure meet

tion has taken its place among the settled and regular

letters patent, it can be no longer doubted

employments of our country. There are many reasons for this. Modern inventors are infinitely better cared for, both by the public and the Government, than were those of half a century ago. Then, our population was haited, and sparsely scattered over a narrow belt of seaboard, and the journey through it, to reach the centers of population, was expensive and perilons. There was no proper life or activity in business tomske inventions saleable-no stirring demand for anything new and useful. The sluggistness of the old polonis leaven had not been overcome. Then, sgain, the law was deplorably incompetent to protect inventors in the erjoyment of their rights. Patents were violated or is fringed in the most chameless manner. Whitney's magnificent conception of the Cotton Gin was stolen from him by hundreds of pirates, and though he added untold millions to the value of the South, her citizens did little else than rob him by a systematic combination to refuse him a ver ict wherever a case of infringement came to trial. His whole life was a career of miserable litigation in the vain pursuit after common justice, and its close was darkened by poverty. Firch fored no better. His embarrasements were aggravated by a constant necessity of defending his patents against afringement. But modern patentees pursue their vocation under laws which afford them a much more efficient protection, though they are even yet extremely defective. Population has extended beyond the Mississippi, vest cities have been built up in the interior, and an active market for patented inventions has grown np over an immense extent of territory. Access to every part of it is cheaply and expeditiously secured by steemboats and railroads. Bulky machines, especially those for agricultural purposes, are seen piled up on every Western steamboat, moving from the workshop to the purchaser. The surprising efficiency of many of these patented inventions has impressed the publ mind in favor of whatever may be new in the arts, and disposed it to purcha e freely. A quick market for all useful contrivances has, in consequence, been created, in which many inventors have acquired large fortunes. The original model of Woodworth's celebrated planing machine, when first exhibite i, was a crude, imperfect and inefficient contrivance, which planed the board by running it through on its edge. It was exhibited at Philadelphia in this imperfect condition, and there an irgenious mechanic removed its crudities, and brought it out a perfect mechine. It proved in the end the most lucrative patert which has ever been issued under any government. The gross earnings amounted for several years to \$1,500,000 per annum. Manny's reaping machine now nets the owners of the patent 190,000 per annum; Bigelow's patents, \$75,000; Colt's fire-arms have yielded a profit of a million, and the various India-rubber patents have produced, and are now producing, returns even more fabulous. Howe's patent for a sewing machine, now nearly expired though it remained unproductive for nearly ten years, now note him \$100,000 annually. It is thus seen that a prominent invention, if properly introduced to the public, is enermously productive. But minor inventions more frequently are made the sure stepping stone to a competency. Though the world would reem to be full of churns and washing machines, yet from churns, and washing-muchines, and bee-hives, and even clother-pins, industrious men are now making fortunes. The public are always ready for a good thing, and often even for a poor one. These constantly recurring intances of success have roused the inventive genius of our coun rymen to an active and systematic prosecution of the business of invention as a regular employment. The records of the Patent Office afford abundant evidence of this. Its revenue is continually on the increase, and the business transacted within its walls is every year becoming of more importance and value to the community.

greatly interested, some two years ago, by the anneurcement that native iron in a pure state had been discovered in Liberia. It was announced that large quantities of it existed in the interior, from which the narives manufactured spoors, knives and other cutting tools, of very imperfect construction, it is true, but suf ficiently perfect for their simple wants. Samples of this iron were brought to this county and analyzed at Boston, where it was ascertained to be a true native iron, almost chemically pure, and fit for working on the anvil when taken immediately from the mire. Since that period, no further accounts have been received either in explanation or confirmatory. It is presumed that we must wait the result of efforts now making to extend the settlements further into the interior, where se deposits of native iron are said to be found. But recent English papers announce a process by which iron of unprecedented purity may be made. The inventor is Mr Hewell of Liverpool, and the article thus produced he calls " homogeneous metal." As usual with most new things, the most extravagant accounts are given of its merits, but the composition is thus far not made public. It is asserted that this iron possesses double he strength of the best boiler iron; that, owing to the thinness with which it may be used with safety, a pound of coal will convert fifteen pounds of water into steam that a plate of the homogeneous metal fitted on the furnace side of a steam.boat boiler, was perfectly sound at the erd of six months, while other plates of iron on the same boiler were nearly destroyed; that a rod three-eighths of an irch thick was tied into a hard bnot while in a cold state; that a boiler of this metal would weigh only helf as much as of the best Lowmooriron-with other equally striking peculiarities. Mr. Howell pronounces it a perfectly pure iron, made directly from the bar, having the hardness of steel without its brittleness. The British Government has ordered several tups of this metal for the boilers of naval steamers, and before long we shall probably hear nore of its merits. But like many other things alleged to be of English origin which are really the offspring of American genius, this homogeneous metal is believed to have been discovered and manufactured ten years ago by Mr. Joseph Dixon of Jersey City, New Jersey, one of the most ingenious men that any country has ever produced. Mr. Dixon's iron possessed all the merits which are said to be possessed by Howell's. It was proved to be of double the strength of ordinary boiler iron, and was easily converted into good steel It was not so subject to destructive corrosion as com mon wrought iron, because of its perfectly homoge neous texture and the consequent absence of all lamina Yet this important discovery has been suffered to sleep n this country, apparently unappreciated by the great body of men ergaged in working iron and steel, and attention is again ettracted to it only because it comes back to us heralded as a great English invention. Distance seems to lend enchantment to the view. It was so with the specimens brought from Africa, while the discovery made at our own doors has been treated with giter neglect. If the British government consider Howell's metal deserving of patronage, our own de paraments should not so entirely overlook the equally meritorious production of Dixon. The former have caused Howell's iron to be used exclusively in the beiler and other iron work of Dr. Livingstone's ministure steamboat for exploring the river Zambezi in IMPROVED FARMING Tools .- It is acurious fact that

rine-tenths of all the improvements, great and small, which have ever been made in agricultural implements have been produced by men who were not farmers. The world-renowned Dutch Fan, for winnowing grain, was invented by the Chinese, from whom also Europe derived its knowledge of the Chain Pump. Faraters in general do not understand what is needed in their ewn business, nor do they imagine how much may yet be accomplished. Nothing more strikingly illus trates the dependence of one branch of the arts upon the other than this. Farmers have not enough knowledge of the principles of machanics to enable them to strike on into new things. Many of the recently-improved mathines would have been produced long ago

had these principles been better understood among them. One distinguished Pennsylvania farmer may be mentioned as an exception, Moses Pennock of Chester County, Pa. He was the inventor of the Revolving Horse-Rake—an implement which has found its way into the hayfields throughout the civilized world. It came perfect from the hand of the inventor, and has never been improved. The amount of labor which it saves the farmer is immense. To this succeeded his Seed Drill-the use of which saves 20 per cent of the seed, and yet insures an increase of our to eight bushels per scre in the crop, over the old broadcast method of sowing. The manufacturing of these two admirable machines has laid the foundation of a business which now employs a hundred and fifty hards. But now almost every fixture of the farm has felt the touch of improvement from the hand of some irgenieus mechanic. At Albany, an Ox-yoke is manufactured, the neck-blocks of which are separate from the beam, each one thus turning on a bolt or pivot with the animal's neck, an excellent and bumane contrivance. Then there are Corn Shellers which clean 200 bushels of corn in an hour; Plows of countless forms for almost countless purposes, and sold in almost countless numbers; Stump-Pullers that eclipse the performances of any modern dentist; Respers and Mowers that are manufactured by the thousand, and without which the vast grain and haycrops of the teeming West could not be gathered; Hog-pers in which the feeding arrangements are improved while the flavor is left undisturbed; Corn-Planters ingeniously fastened to a man's boot; with almeet every imaginable contrivance for quickening, improving and cheapening the operations of the farmer. All this vast array of machinery implies a large amount of capital as being invested in manufacturing it. That business has become one of the most important of the manufacturing interests of the country. Pailsdelphia possesses numerous establishments of the kind, and others are located in nearly all the large cities South, East and West. The production of agricultural implements is destined to be an overshadowing branch of demestic industry, to which the numerous improvements still to be developed will only give acditional impulse. Steam plowing remains yet to come as the crowning achievement of American mechanical genius. England has done some little toward it, but has not succeeded thoroughly. The broad prairies of the West are the fields in which this great victory will yet be wor, and American mechanics will undoubtedly he the only parties in achieving it. PORTABLE CIDER-MILLS .- In 1855 a patent was is

sued to a citizen of Pennsylvania for a portable cider-

mill. This mill grinds the apples into pomace, and then forces out the cider by a very powerful arrangement of screws, two inches in diameter. It is an extremely con pact affair, occupying a space of only 21 by 3 feet and four in hight. Its popularity must be very great, as it is seen on cars and canal boats all over the country, bound in every direction to the homes of the purchasers. No less than a hundred medals and diplomas have been awarded to the inventor since he came before the public. Farmers with small orchards can appreciate the value of a cheap and simple contrivance like this, which, when the cider-making season arrives, can be taken to the orchard, convert the whole cro immediately into cider, and then be as readily taken back to the barn or shed, and there kept under cover till another season arrives. It has effectually superseded the cumbrous cider-mill and press of former days, both of which were costly affairs, which no one but the owner of an extensive orchard could afford to build. But however great an improvement the portable cider mill has proved itself, its usefulness is evidently capable of very great extension. Where one man possesses an orchard of two or three acres, there are ten who rejoice in the ownership of half a dozen trees. Everybody is fond of cider, but from the dufficulty of procuring it, almost everybody has to do with cut it. The men who sell champagne at two dollars a bottle, purchase immense quantities of cider, but never sell any-at least, not until after they have doctored it. Now, if the portable cider mill could be modified into a simple machine for family use, so that the cook could turn out a gallon of cider for disner as easily as she now draws a gallon of coffee for breakfast, a great boom would be conferred on every owner of a single appletree. How many thousands of such there are in our country, and how they would hasten to become owners of a kitchen cider-mill! If the sale of the present large mill has been so great, confined as it must be to those who own entire orchards, how much more extensive would be the demand for a domestic article costing not over a few dollars, adapted to the wants of class ten times more numerous. A wide field is here open for some ingenious man to enter and reap an abundant harvest. The suggestion is thrown out for the first time in print. You will find in every hardware store in the Union a vast variety of simpler contrivances from which snug fortunes have been madetut-crackers, spple-parers, hnife-sharpeners, nutme graters-all the subject of productive patents. Baker's Conical Coffeee Mul has been sold by the half million. The new Kitchen Cider-Mill could be sold by handreds even in the cities, for here, though we own no apple trees, yet we can supply ourselves in market at all seasons of the year.

## HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Poisoning by Strychnine. - The London Medical Times, in an article on this subject, says that it is unfortunate for the purpose of the murderer, but favorable to the ends of justice, that strychnine should b selected for the diabolical object of taking life. There is, perhaps, no poison which produces such character istic symptoms in the victim while he vet lives nor which affords more decisive evidence of its presence after death. A mixute fraction of a grain, lying on the animal membranes after death, will exhibit, under appropriate tests, a series of resplendent and iridescent ings of color to the chemist's view; and it is also found that a portion of fluid from the intestines introduced into the tissues of a living animal, will excite the same convulsions as the poison.

CREOSOTE FOR WARTS .- Dr. Rainey of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, has furnished a communication to The Lancet, detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it, among other instances, to an obstinate warty excrescence on the finger, and then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for two weeks, when, on examination, the wart was found to have dis appeared, leaving the part beneath it quite healthy.

EPIDEMICS AND THEIR CAUSES .- Dr. Southwood Smith, in a valuable series of lectures delivered by him in Edinburgh, on the subject of epidemics, dwelt with considerable particularity on the fact that all epidemic diseases—the plague, black death, sweating sickness cholers, influenzs, &c .- are fevers. Cholers was usually preceded, he stated, by influenza; and if the patient be saved three days, the fever and other symptoms are curable. He argued that very active anima and epidemic poisons are generated by the overcrowd ing of human beinge, and when to this are added deficent electricity in the atmosphere, unusual prevalence of mist, haze, or fog, stillness of the air, and augmented barometric pressure, then there existed an epidemic

Constitution of things, inducing cholers.

VACCINATION OF INFANTS.—Mr. Kuhn, says the Bordeaux Journal of Medicine, found that vaccination performed on infants the second, third or fourth day after a previous vaccination always succeeded. When performed on the fifth day, it took in one-half the cases. If attempted on the seventh, eighth, sinth or teath day, it failed. Hence, according to these experiments, vaccina does not begin to be protective until after four days from the inoculation, and as variola has an incubation of three or four days, it may happen that a person exposed to it on the fourts day after vaccination may be seized with small por at the moment when the raccine vesicle is at the highest point of development, It is not until the ninth day after vaccination, therefore

that one can be considered secure from the small-pox INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS ON THE Exes -The Landon Society of Arts some time since metitated an inquiry respecting the effect of injustrial

employments on the bodily health of particular or and commerced their undertaking with an inquiry me the "industrial pathelogy of trades which affect the eyes." Among the contents of a lengthened report at this subject to the Society is a statement by Mr. Dira, surgeon to the Royal Oph's similar Hospital, who gives that weakness of right, as as his opinion that weakness of eight, as a feet thirg, is owing to over use of the eyes, and not to any special employment of them, since every day's en-rience teaches us that the most trying work for the eyes may be followed, provided due moderation be observed.

Tailore, it is stated, are most liable of any class in exhaustion of visual power from over use of the eyes. Needlewomen and dressmakers come under the same head. It is suggested that needlewomen, embroider ers, &c., should work in rooms hung with rees, and having green blinds and curtains to the windows. In China, this rule is adopted by the exquisite ember ers of that country. Needlewomen would also fad greatly to their advantage to change the color of their work as often as possible; the rationale of this bear found in the law that variation of stimulus is necessary to preserve the tone and health of any organ of and that prolonged application of the same cineexhausts it.

Injurious consequences to the eyes often result from long continuance of work in the sitting posture. Congestive diseases of these organs are indirectly attribetable to this cause, which produces stasis of the circulation in the abdominal organs, and secondary venous congestion of the choroid coat.

GERMAN THEORY RESPECTING THE CHOLERA. Dr. Max Petterkober of Germany is the author of a work possessing considerable ability, and bearing the Investigations and Observations in regard to " the Propagation of Cholera, with Reflections on the proper means of arresting its Progress." The im which Dr. Petteckober claims to have fully establish are—that the disease is not contagious, in the best sense of the word, but that it can, nevertheless, be m. ried from one place to another; that it always follows the usual routes of commerce; that no elevation about the level of the ocean furnishes a guaranty against be isease, nor is any depth necessarily exposed to it ravages; that no contagious cholera matter is fostig in the atmosphere, and that consequently the disease is not propagated by currents of air; that it is not propagated through the water; that it is propagated through the earth; that the earth receives and develope the cholera contagion from the excrements of diseased persons; that excrements from a disease person thrown into a sink or privy are capable of trace. forming the whole mars into a hearth of cholers cos. tagion; that the gases disengaged by the decompanion of organic substances, especially of excrements, peretrate the earth, rise to the surface, and become then the cause of fevere and of cholera.

REMEDY FOR AN OLD DISEASE -M. Hismisks of Belgium claims to have devised a method of caring the itch in two hours, by means of a solution of the miphuret of calcium, prepared in the following maner: Take of flour of sulphur three ounces, quick lime six six ounces, water two pints; boil them together, and when they have perfectly combined, allow the fiquid to cool, and decant them into hermetically stopped battles. Three and a half ounces are sufficient to effect a ours. The patient is first well rubbed all over with soft soap for half an hour, and placed in a bath of tepid water for enother half hour; he is then rubbed over with the solution of sulphuret of calcium, which is allowed to dry a the skin for a quarter of an hour. The operation is completed by washing in the bath.

EFFECTS OF COFFEE ON DISEASE .- Dr. Moeleysbserves, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great me of the article in France is supposed to have absted to prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonis, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, so only the gravel but the gout is scarcely known. Dr. Faur relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in gout, the case of Mr. Deverse, who was attacked with gout at the age of twenty-five, and had it severely until he was upward of fifty, with chaik stones in the joints of his hands and feet; but for four years preceding the time when the account of his case had been given to Dr. Faur to lay before the palis, he had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return d he gout afterward.

CURE FOR BALDNESS .- A medical journal save that the decection of boxwood has been successful in cases of baldness. Four large handfuls of the stem and leaves of the garden box are boiled in three pints of water, in a closely-covered vessel, for fifteen minutes, and allewed to stand in an earthen jar ten hours or more; the liquid is then strained, and one ounce and a half of cologne added, and with this solution the hest is well washed every morning.

FUNGI THE PRODUCER OF YELLOW FEVER .- A riter in a New-Orleans paper says there can be doubt that the poison producing yellow fever is fund diffused through the atmosphere, just as the odoriseoue particles of a rose or other fragrant flowers en diffused through it, and are known by their saluting ou olfactories on approaching them early in the morning. These of the night, in this case, have exerted a solvent power over the flower, the atmosphere for and dis-tance around being filled with them in fever time. But neither chemical analysis nor the microscope is able to detect these expecingly minute particles of matter that make such an agreeable impression on the senses; neither have they been able to detect the subtle poison that produces yellow fever. Whatever then, may be the cause producing the fever, one this is believed to be certain, viz: that it is diffused through the atmosphere, and that whoever breathes a sufficient quantity of that atmosphere to imbibe a certain amount of the poison, will have the disease.

INSANITY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.-THE London Lancet says, that to determine the period of life which furnishes the greatest number of insane per sens, it is sufficient to bring together the records, made up under different circumstances. One of these, made at the Bicetre, France, where poor men only are re ceived, another at the Salpe'riere, a hospital for poor women, the third, an establishment devoted to the wealthy, have been examined, and it appears that the age which furnishes the greatest number of insane, isfor men, that from thirty to forty years, while for women it is that from fifty to sixty years. The ages which furnish the least, are, for both sexes, childhood, youth, and advanced age. Among women, issanity appears earlier than among men, indeed from twenty-tine to thirty years of age. The rich are more subject to ineanity in proportion than the poor.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board met yesterday. Present-President CLANCY, Mr. Haswell, Drs. Rockwell, Miller and Dr. THOMPSON reported on the case of the bark C.

Dr. Thompson reported to the condition of the reC. Fowler.

The report was accepted, placed on file, and the recommendations concurred.

A communication was received from Dr. Watson,
assistant physician of the Marine Haspital, in reference
to the cases of fever reported to nave existed on States
Island. The doctor's communication went to show
that the representations made were not correct; that
epidemic fever on the island does not exist; and that
the fever has not made its appearance except in three
localities, and that those have been directly on the
beach. The communication was received and placed
on file.

on file.

Brig Abracaba, from Sagua, allowed to proceed on

Ship Swallow, from Havana, in ballast, a-ked to roceed. Referred to Health Officer for report. Ship Inciana was allowed to proceed on the 20th

The steamer Atlantic asked to proceed to morrow

Granted.

Schooner B. A. Hawkins, from Charleston. Referred to Health Officer with power.

Permission was asked for skins and hair on the ship Sheridan to be lightened. Denied, and they were ofdered to be placed on barges at Quaractine.

Bark Trujan asked to proceed. Granted, to take place on September 4.

On motion, it was resolved, that all vessels without slokness, and coming from intended ports, and to be designed.

sickness, and coming from intected ports, shall be de-tained for ten days after discharging cango; those hav-ing sickness on board, for fifteen days.